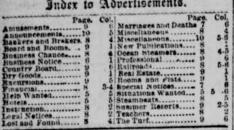
rama.

MADISON SQUARE THRATRE—9—A Parisian Romands.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—8 - Brother Against Brother.

TERRACE GARDEN—8—Thalia Opera. WALLACK'S—S - The Lady or The Tiret. 14TH-St. THEATRE.—S - The Still Alarm. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.



Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 3 mos. \$2 50 2 00 50 6 mos. \$4 75 3 75 1 00 

be at owner's risk.

ain office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau.st., New-York.

ass all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be served at the following branch offices in New-York: Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. No. 950 3d.ave., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1,007 3d.ave., near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. No. 150 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:36 m. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st. 100 West 423-st., near oth-ave.

## 1,708 ist-ave. No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m. IN GTHER CITIES. Washington-1,322 F-st. London-26 Bedford-st., Strand New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The funeral services of the Emperor Frederick III. were held at the Friedrichskron Castle, Potsdam; Emperor William II. issued his proclamation to the German nation. === The marriage of Miss Flora West to M. Salanson took | win. place in Paris. === M. Paul Devonlede (Boulangist) was benten by a Bonapartist at an election in Charente, France. - The Pope will shortly issue an Encyclical on the true and false in liberty. Congo officials are anxious for the safety of Henry M. Stanley.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Th Senate: Few members were present and little business was transacted; the Venezuelan Treaty was ratifled. == The House: The Gettysburg Appropriation bill failed to pass; the Sundry Civil bill was discussed.

Domestic.-The New-York delegation voted unanimously to place Chauncey M. Depew in nomination for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention; John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was chosen temporary chairman; General Fremont and Mrs. John A. Logan were cordially greeted by many of the delegates. === The validity of the New-Jersey Local-Option law is being tested in the State Supreme Court. === Elections were held by the Oregon companies. \_\_\_\_ Class-day exercises were held at Princeton. Rutgers and other colleges. Large sums of money have been given for the erection of a new library at Cornell University.

City and Suburban.-Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the Diss Debars to six months' imprisonment in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. Alderman Fitzsimons explained how he came to be men, these were denied, and it was said that the lution held their annual dinner. - The trial of the Stewart will case was continued before Surrogate Ransom. - Stocks opened firm and

and closed strong. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Little or no change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 91 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 79 3-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

What may be the little cloud no larger than a man's hand on the labor horizon, is the strike of a few of the employes of the Reading Iron Works in consequence of a ten per cent reduction of wages. The bulk of the men have temporarily accepted the reduction under protest, awaiting the action of the Council of the Knights. This is clearly a good time for the iron-workers to ask what would happen if the Administration of the country should be turned completely over to the tender mercies of the Free Traders.

Uncertainty is still the watchword from at all. Chicago. New-York has formally and with | The Democratic supporters of the measure

The funeral of Frederick III. yesterday was simple and unostentations, in harmony with the character of the dead ruler and in obedience to his expressed wishes. The new Emperor has issued another proclamation-a short address to the people at large, which is make their re-nomination and re-election sure, much less warlike in tone than the addresses to the Army and Navy. It breathes, in fact, such a spirit of peace and good-will that it is well calculated to reassure the timid, aliay whatever irritation may have been caused in France and Austria by the earlier proclamations, and remove all fears of any immediate aggressive acts of hostility on the part of the new monarch. As a young man, William II. may be anxious to add to the lustre of the German arms, but so long as Bismarck lives he is not likely to rush recklessly into war.

the jurors served conspicuously to heighten or Mugwumps is necessarily vague. coadjutor. Still, the effect of the trial will stituents will have increasing force.

unhappy experience has been published far and wid and it will be a long time before another wedium will find a dupe simple enough to deed away a costly property in return for daubs attributed to the ancient masters.

To the credit of the accused Aldermen, or to lack of energy in the District-Attorney's office, rumor has it that the special Grand Jury will bring in no indictments. Alderman Fitzsimons, who has been active in pushing the so-called "boodle" cases, has found out that the life of a man who sets out as a reformer should be above suspicion. But it is not strange that those whose names have been mentioned in connection with questionable official acts should attempt to break the force of the charges. It is easy to say, "You're another," and this story of an old untried indictment against Mr. Fitzsimons looks remarkably like such an argument. The explanation which he makes and his readiness to have the case come to trial have the ring of an honest

PLANS AT CHICAGO. The New-York delegation believes that Mr. Depew would carry this State, would win its 36 electoral votes when only 19 are needed, would risk the loss of no Western State having as many as 17 electoral votes, and would therefore be elected. So believing, they present his name to the Convention with good reason to hope that the same elements which make Mr. Depew strong in this State would also give him a fair prospect of success in Connecticut and New-Jersey. According to this plan, Mr. Depew for President, with Harrison or Porter from Indiana for Vice-President, would have reasonable prospect of carrying every Northern State. This is one of the solutions of the arithmetical problem which the thinkers at Chicago have set for them, and though not the only one that offers success, it is one which they will examine carefully.

The nomination of Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, for President, with a candidate for Vice-President who is strong in the Eastern doubtful States, is another solution which delegates offer, believing that it fits the requirements of the problem. They believe that Mr. Harrison would not be so opposed in Pacific States that he could be beaten there on the issue of protection, and that his name, recalling the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party forty-eight years ago, would kindle resistless enthusiasm. With Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President, they reason, or with some other candidate strong in Eastern States, the ticket would secure 15 electoral votes in Indiana, and with either 9 in New-Jersey or 6 in Connecticut, or 36 in New-York, enough to

There are other combinations proposed. which have been discussed already, and which offer reasonable hopes of success, and others also which will never need discussion, because they do not fit the necessities of the problem. At present the two above mentioned appear to receive the most attention from delegates who study the situation, not in the spirit of the boomers, but with generalship. Yet it is by no means certain that either will be finally adopted. The consultation of delegates may at any time bring to light strong reasons for or against a plan proposed which had not previously been observed. Congressmen in close districts are apt to have preferences shaped in part by their personal interests. They prefer an easy fight with certainty of success to a hard fight with some uncertainty, though their wishes may not in all cases accord with the judgment of delegates.

The objection to the solution offered by Mr. Harrison's friends is that he might lose certain Pacific States. Elsewhere his personal worth will make him a worthy champion of protection, and the objection to his vote on the Chinese treaty is not one which Republicans should find it difficult to meet, but as to its acindicted for grand larceny and has never been tual force the Convention will have to judge in brought to trial. Rumors were affect that the light of information from the coolest and the Special Grand Jury had indicted four Alder best delegates of the Pacific States. In the same way, the objection that Mr. Depew might witnesses examined by the jury had failed to lose some Western State will have to be judged give any damaging evidence. John H. Starin in the light of information from the best delegate his annual excursion to the newsboys and gates of those States. Republicans who watch Chinese Sunday-schools were entertained by their the proceedings with deep interest and anxiety, pupils on an excursion. = The Sons of the Revo. though they may not understand all the considerations which govern action in the great conference of the party, may yet rest in strong confidence that sincere patriotism, intense de advanced; reacted under bear sales; recovered sire for the success of Republican principles and much practical wisdom will guide the majority in their deliberations. For the very criticism of Democrats, who affirm that the Republican Convention is a thoughtful, anxious and by no means enthusiastic body, gives ground for hope that there will be a solid basis for enthusiasm hereafter.

THE PROSPECT AS TO THE TARIFF. Practically the fiscal year has come to an end, and the Mills Tariff bill has not been This was long ago anticipated by passed. THE TRIBUNE, and the continuance of business in its various departments, with the volume which now exists, is evidence that business men generally have not expected a change up to this time. Their calculations have been justified, though the depression resulting from the hesitation of buyers has probably been greater than most of them anticipated, so that production and trade have in many cases been continued at a loss or without profit. It becomes exceedingly important now to judge whether the Mills bill, with or without modification, is likely to pass at this session

entire unanimity declared for Depew, who will in the House have been claiming a clear maalso receive considerable support from other jority for the bill just as it stands. They are sections. With many delegates, Mr. Blaine's strengthened in that claim by the emphatic name is still potent to charm. The noisiest indorsement of the measure itself and of the booms are those perhaps in favor of Sherman principles upon which it is based by the and Allison, though much quiet work is being Democratic National Convention and by the done in behalf of other favorite sons. The nomination of President Cleveland. Democrats New-England States have not yet shown a in Congress are apt to believe that their canmarked preference for any one of the more didate will be elected. Every one of them prominent candidates, and speaking generally, now sees that, if there is to be a Democratic it may be said that there are not yet sufficient | President at all for the next four years, it signs of concentration to indicate the coming is to be a President who will use his executive patronage and favor to reward those who help and to punish those who oppose the policy he has forced upon his party. It would be absurd to doubt that these considerations will have weight with some members; certainly they will weigh with all who have failed to or who expect to fail in nomination or elec-

There is another side, now that the strength of popular opposition to the measure begins to be seen. The Republican party, with the Oregon election to beckon it forward, will make uncompromising warfare on those who help the free-trade measure, and it is to have the sympathy and support of many Democrats, it is evident, in districts where industries assailed by the Mills bill are important. Members of Congress who have hope of renomination and re-election, whether by one Judge Gildersleeve felt himself bound by party or the other, are likely to be strongly the jury's recommendation of mercy in the influenced by this state of facts. The probable Diss Debar case and let the prisoners off loss by the antagonism of important interests yesterday with six months apiece in the Black- they can in some degree measure; the possiwell's Island Penitentiary. The elemency of bility of gain by the support of Free Traders The the force of the judge's biting reprimand of President's influence has been felt at its the unrepentant adventuress and her servile greatest; from this time the influence of con-

be, no doubt, a salutory one. Mr. Marsh's The Mills bill has been weakened already

forced upon Democratic managers in order to stifle opposition. Every such concession lessens to some extent the zeal if not the number of the supporters of the measure, and places them in a more inconsistent and indefensible position. They are compelled to consider, every day with increasing apprehension, how they will defend themselves with workers engaged in the various industries which are assailed in the presence of proof that other industries were carefully spared. They will have to explain at every meeting of their constituents why they consented to give to rice and other Southern products a protection four times as great as that which they refused to some Northern products.

The Mills bill can be beaten in the House. The number of Democratic members who would be secretly glad to have it beaten is gradually increasing. The Republican party will appeal to the country with greater confidence and success if it can point to the defeat of another Democratic party measure devised and supported by Free Traders, as evidence that Republican members can be, and that Democratic members cannot be, trusted to defend the interests of their constituents.

## CLEVELAND'S INDIAN RECORD.

President Cleveland's virtuous intentions when he entered upon his office embraced the Indian question as well as Civil Service reform. In his Inaugural Address he said: "The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship." Almost in the next breath he spoke of the necessity of the application of business principles to public affairs, and referred to Civil Service reform as a means to that end, adding: "Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards." The friends of the Indian were encouraged by these promises and pledges to hope for a clean, efficient and nonpartisan administration of at least one branch of the Government service. They confidently expected that business principles and reform methods would be applied to the Indian Bureau, that appointments would be made only for merit to the exclusion of partisanship, and that Government work among the red men would be placed upon an intelligent and permanent basis. In all these respects they have

been sorely disappointed. Mr. Welsh, of the Indian Rights Association, is with reference to the results of the Administration's Indian policy a witness and an expert whose intelligence and fairness cannot be impeached. He declares that under Mr. Cleveland, "the service has been confided to narrow and greedy partisans whose selfish policy has brought it to a condition of deplorable degradation." Out of sixty agents employed in 1884 only eight remain, and changes in subordinate positions have been correspondingly numerous. A clean sweep has virtually been made of clerks, school superintendents, teachers, physicians, farmers, traders and blacksmiths. The work of removal was begun with some caution on frivolous and false charges, but soon concealment was thrown aside. The patronage of the service was turned over to partisans, and a large body of faithful workers among the Indians were discharged for political reasons. Many of the new workers were incompetent; some of the appointments were notoriously bad. A Democratic ballot-box stuffer obtained one of the most responsible posts. A convicted defrauder was awarded a lucrative office. Mr. Welsh, from whom these statements of fact are derived, speaks of one official holding a very important position in the Indian service, who secured it, by his own admissions, because he had committed murder and found it desirable to quit the locality where he was known.

application of those "business principles" to which the President referred in his Inaugural, consisted in the appointment of chief clerks to agencies directly from Washington, without reference to the Agent's choice or wishes. Mr. Welsh again is our authority for the statement that the majority of these clerks were from Tennessee, most of them raw, untrained boys, totally ignorant of their duties and incapable of acquiring knowledge of them. One of these chief-clerks openly admitted that he secured his position because his father, a prominent Tennessee politician, could further Commissioner Atkins's aspirations to a United States Senatorship. Many of these clerks were of such dissolute habits that their removal became necessary. One of them arrived at his destination so drunk that in descending from the stage he fell, and his clothes catching on the step he hung in the air until he was carried to his bed by the Indian police. The appointments are described by Mr. Welsh as 'ludicrously and notoriously bad," and inefficiency and disorganization resulted from this policy. Commissioner Atkins himself has confessed that the work of the finance department of his bureau has increased 100 per cent through the reservation clerks' ignorance of bookkeeping.

The Indian service has been converted under the Cleveland Administration into a clearancehouse for the liquidation of political debts. Traderships have been awarded to needy politicians from Tennessee, Mississippi and elsewhere. The Indian schools passed under the management of stump orators who had made speeches in 1884 for "Cleveland and reform." The entire service has been recruited with partisans without reference to the requirements of efficient government or the welfare of the Indians. All this is what has been familiarly known among Mugwumps as "Reform."

THE CLEVELAND-HILL DEAL.

It is becoming clearer every day that Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill have struck hands and made a bargain. The Hill Democrats are going to take off their coats for Cleveland, reform and a second term at Washington, while the Cleveland Democrats are going to respond by hard work for Hill, spoils and a second term at Albany. And the bosses who put up this neat little reciprocal racket are doubtless going about to-day remarking, with many a sly wink of their off eyes:

Jack Spratt could cat no fat, His wife could eat no lean, . And so they both together Did lick the platter clean.

Does anybody with a head on his shoulders doubt that Cleveland and Hill intend thus to play into each other's hands? Look at the facts. By the vote of the friends of the President, Edward Murphy, jr., was made chairman of the State Committee. The selection was regarded by the general public as a strange one, since Murphy is recognized as a thoroughgoing machine politician and a parjisan of Hill. By way of dulling the edge of criticism it was stated that shortly before he was elected to the chairmanship Murphy had gone to Washington and given Mr. Cleveland certain 'assurances," which were regarded as satis-

by amendments which were in a certain sense chosen. In other words, representatives of the President, including, of course, some of the "Independents," practically asserted that Murphy had given bonds for good behavior during the canvass.

Well, what is Murphy doing now? Acting like the head of a canvass in which the aim is reform? No; he is endeavoring to force Mr. Herrick, of Albany, off the State Committee because it is charged that Herrick will use his influence to prevent the renomination of Governor Hill. In a late issue of his newspaper, "the Troy Press," Mr. Murphy inquires : Can Herrick take to the Democratic State Convention twelve delegates from Albany County who will be the instruments of his vindictiveness, ready to join with him in endangering the success of the National ticket by putting Governor Hill aside?" There you have it. The chairman of the State Committee takes the ground that Hill must be nominated or Cleveland need not hope for re-election. Hill must have the "moral support" of Cleveland and Cleveland must have the support, not so moral, of Hill. Cleveland. the joy and pride of the fastidious Mugwumps, is to hitch teams with the beneficiary of the Aqueduct Ring, who vetoed the High-License and Ballot-Reform bills.

Is it not an edifying spectacle for men who hate humbug?

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS. "The Westminster Review" for May has an interesting paper on "Habitual Drunkenness," by "An Habitual Drunkard." text taken is the practical usefulness of the Habitual Drunkards Act of 1879, under which the establishment of retreats for habitual drunkards was authorized, the arrangement being that such persons as wished to be cured should themselves sign a certificate authorizing the keeper of a retreat to detain them during a given period, they to be deprived as far as possible of all opportunity to drink during this time of seclusion. The law is as yet in the experimental stage, only five retreats having been opened under The data for definite conclusions as to the effectiveness of the system are not yet available. Many hindrances to success have been developed in practice, the most serious being the persistent efforts of a class of habitual drunkards to break the regulations whose maintenance in their integrity can alone save the victims of dipsomania. The writer of "The Westminster Review" article is an educated and intelligent man. He inherited the appetite for drink, and he sketches his life, showing how position after position was lost through his growing weakness, until he was reduced to penury from a condition of comparative affluence.

The passion which ruined him he describes as irresistible. His own experience leads him to the belief that dipsomania is "a disease of the mind, due to physical causes, the victims of which are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs." The habitual drunkard, he holds, "is a being who has undergone a structural change for the worse of the tissues of several of the most important organs of the body." The common theory that the exercise of volition will overcome the passion for drink he considers fallacious, because, as he says, the habitual drunkard is that man or woman whose craving for intoxicants is greater than the power of the will to resist drinking them, when that power is exerted at its maximum strength." other words, the will power of the habitual drunkard is subordinated to the yearning for drink. One might say that his will power itself was intoxicated, and this statement would be physiologically correct. That it should be possible by any means to overcome this dominant passion may seem doubtful. Most people know drinkers who, after succeeding in abstaining for a time, relapse and become more abandoned to the craving than before. This being the case, the question is, can a period of deprivation so renew the tissues that the inherited taint will be felt in natural philosophy doesn't need to be told tilat no more? If it can, what about the infancy Commissioner Atkins's only "reform" in the and youth of the dipsomaniae, when often for fifteen or more years the drink passion is latent and unsuspected? Can a victim of subsequent period of life be better able to resist the craving than they were before he

had ever tasted intoxicants? "The Review" writer believes that he is cured after several months in a retreat. He may be, and we sincerely hope he is, but how is it possible for him to speak confidently on that point after his own experience? If his will was too weak to withstand temptation at its first appearance, can it be believed that it is strong enough to bear him scatheless through possible future temptations reinforced, if not by the physical habitude, at least by the memories, of repeated failures to resist? These are weighty considerations, but yet it may be admitted that, difficult and even discouraging as the work of redemption appears, systematic deprivation of liquor seems practically indispensable to any scheme of reform. To treat dipsomania as a disease, in short, is to open the door to effective remedies for it by bringing it into the domain of medical science. The latter may, and probably has, a long and severe task before it in searching out the means of curing what is at once a mental and a bodily disease. But reconstructing the tissues so that the mind may operate through healthy organs certainly appears a thoroughly practical way of treating dipsomania. There never can be an infallible remedy for habitual drunkenness. will probably always be irremediable cases. But when volition is not extinct or the reparative power of nature exhausted as regards the renewal of the diseased tissues, seclusion and abstinence assuredly offer the strongest hopes of final rescue for the sufferers from this fearful complaint.

The title of the Canadian official who bluntly informed Captain Allen, of the American vessel Bridgewater, that he would get nothing by laying his case before the State Department at Washington was Minister of Customs, and not Deputy Minister of Justice, as previously stated in THE TRIBUNE. The official probably did not intend to make an offensive remark, but merely aimed to express a judicial view of the hopelessness of any attempt on the part of an American citizen whose rights had not been recognized in Canada to prevail upon his own Government to interest itself in his case. You will get nothing there" summed up in a cynical way the official's own centempt for the measure of protection an American citizen receives from the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Gladstone is receiving from the bracing constituencies of Scotland the very tonic he needs to prolong his life and to enable him to "dish" both Whigs and Tories in the end.

Shakespeare makes one of his most famous characters declare that "conscience does make cowards of us all." But conscience does more than that. For instance, the prickings of conscience have impelled a defauster of Paterson, N. J., to return home after an absence of four years and give himself up to justice. But a good deal depends on the variety of conscience that one pos-Who could imagine a New-York boodle sesses. Alderman coming back to this town and letting, the law work its will with him? The New-York Alderman is not, in the expressive phrase of the factory, and that if Murphy had withheld day, built that way. In fact, conscience is apthese assurances he could not have been parently omitted from his moral make-up. Perhaps

this city may be blessed some time with Alderm and other officials who are endowed with at least a rudimentary conscience, and whose sole purpose in life will not be to see how much they can make. To reach that happy condition will, we fear, require a long and slow process of evo-Intion.

The Democratic editors speak fervently of the bandanna as the flag of victory. Red is the Anarchist color. The Solid South had its flag in 1861, and the Northern copperheads gloried in its triumphs. The Democratic Convention of 1864 made that flag its own by condemning the War for the Union as a disastrous failure and suing for a craven peace. From the Stars and Bars of 1861 to the Anarchist flag of 1888, if that be what the red bandanna means, is a change from bad to worse

A charming Buffalo reader sometimes gives an A charming Burialo reader sometimes gives an initiation of a negro wedding which closes with the remark by the parson: "We will sing that beautiful hymn 'Plunged in a Gulf of Dark Despair.' As the Republican National Convention is to be opened with singing, our colored friend's wedding selection would be highly appropriate to the occasion.—(Buffalo Courier.

"The Courier" ought to employ more exact language. "Plunged in a gulf of dark despair" is not a hymn; it is merely the first line of a hymn. Quoting from memory, we should say that the first verse of the beautiful composition runs about this way:

Piunged in a gulf of dark despair Cleveland shall groun and tear his hair; And cry "O stranger, drop a tear, A free-trade victim lieth here."

It is not unlikely that an illustrated edition of the hymn will be brought out, showing the freetrade gulf, with Thurman's crimson snuff-receiver

It is emphatically denied in Buffalo that Daniel N. Lockwood, of that city, intends to resign his office of United States District-Attorney. It is however, an open secret that a large number of Democratic Buffalonians would feel resigned in the event of the defeat of Grover Cleveland, late of Buffalo, in his canvass for re-election.

" The reputable men who, with a full knowledge of his habits and character, used all their influence to elect him, are the persons to be held responsible for the fact that the machinery for the prosecution of criminals in this great city is in the control of a man who is absolutely incapable of comprehending that there is any moral responsibility attached to his position." It is "The Evening Post" which speaks thus of District-Attorney Fellows. Well, who are the men who, with a full knowledge of his habits and character, used all their influence to elect him? First and foremost must be named the particular idol of "The Post" and all the Mugwumps, President Cleveland. If he is the man they take him for, now is the time for him to retract what he said about Mr. Fellows. Here is

EXECUTIVE MANSION, )
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1887.

Hon, EDWARD COOPER.

Dear Sir: . The newspaper extracts which you inclose totally misrepresent my wishes and hopes in regard to the fate of your Democratic ticket. I shall be very much pleased to see it entirely success-

I know nothing which, if I were a voter in the city of New-York, would prevent my support of Mr. Fellows's candidacy without the least misgivings as to his fitness and with considerable personal satisfac-

on.

Please present my congratulations to Mr. Hewitt
pon his excellent letter published this morning.
ours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

It is only needful to add that the letter of Mr. Hewitt's referred to and heartily indorsed by the President is the one written to the Harlem Democratic Club, in which the Mayor so warmly commended the "simple Christian life" which Mr.

Fellows has been leading in this community so

According to Governor Hill, " recent Republican Legislatures have accomplished little or nothing for the people." When there is an obstructionist of the Hill type in the Executive Mansion the best efforts of the Republican majority in the Legislature may easily be made of no account.

Another paper which considers Mr. Cleveland stronger than his party is "The Atlanta Consti-Not much confidence should be placed in such declarations at this time. That Mr. Cleveland's strength is his weakness has been shown too conclusively and too often. His warmest admirers are forced to confess that he has "yielded to pressure," and, of course, it is the pressure of his party to which he has yielded. When one body impinges on another, the beginner it is not the firmer or stronger which gives way.

To see the seemingly stolid Chinaman walking quietly along the street, either alone or with one of his countrymen, now and then running to escape heredity expect that his tissues will at any the stones and jeers of the small boy, one can scarcely imagine him enjoying an American pienie; still more difficult is it to think of him as enter taining New-York girls of wealth and refinement. How these sons of the Orient interest themselves and their fair guests when on an excursion is told in another column. The young men and women who teach these foreigners the English language that in this way they may teach them the truths of the Christian religion, deserve great credit for their patience and self-denial.

## PERSONAL

A real loss is sustained by the country and by the world, as well as by the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, in the death of the dean of that institution, Dr. R. L. Bodley. Her influence as an educator and philanthropist has been felt in many lands through her work in sending out medical missionaries to India She was a conspicuous patron of Pundita Ramabal and of Dr. Anandibal Jos they were in this country, and she numbered among her correspondents who were interested in her work the Queen of England, Lady Dufferin, and many other

The Rev. Ralph W. Kenyon, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, this city, delivers the annual

sermon before the alumni of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, to-day.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, will

deliver the commencement address to the young ladies of Wells College. The marriage of Professor Hitchcock, of Dartmouth ollege, to the daughter 6f Professor Charles A. Young, Princeton, will take place this month.

Professor Rudolph Virchow, upon whom Emperor Frederick conferred the Order of the Red Eagle (see ond class) with star and oak leaves, had been similarly distinguished by the late Emperor William. He is the happy possessor of no less than eleven decorations, including the Order of the Red Eagle (third class), the Iron Cross, and two memorial cros the war of 1870-'71. His learned colleague, Professor Theodor Mommsen, counts seven decorations, among them the Order " Pour le Merke" and the Order of the Crown (second class). He, as well as Professors Hacnel and von Stauffenberg, and some other promient men-all Deputies of the Reichstag-had been designated by Emperor Frederick as worthy of an addistinction; but owing to their ultra-liberal po-litical views, the Ministry, greatly to the Emperor's regret, protested against these conferments, making an exception only in the case of Virchow, whose dec-orations might at least be attributed to his professional connection with the treatment of the sick Emperor.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is described as one of the most courteous of correspondents. He is always prompt with his reply, and his letters are as gracefully written as his books. No curt laconics and brusque brevities with him; there is good nature in every line, and somehow when we get to the end of his chatty epistles we feel there is less of the usual formalism in his "Believe me, faithfully yours." His letters, which are headed "Gloucester place. Portman Square," have a monogram, with a quilt plercing the letters, which is quite a trademark in its way.

The grave of Henry Pawcett is at Trumpington. England, marked with only a plain tablet bearing the words, "Speak to the people that they go forward."

Macaulay relates how Horace Walpole "taxed the utmost ingenuity of conveyancers in order to tie up his villa and its contents in the strictest settlement." Alas, exclaims Mr. Labouchere in "Truth," for the vanity of human wishes! The Strawberry Hill collection was dispersed nearly half a century ago, and now the place itself is in the market for the time within nine years. It was sold by Lord Carlingford, after the death of Lady Waldegrave, to Baron de Stern, and his executors how offer it for sale by auction next month. Another of the famous Twickauction next month. Another of the famous Twickenham villas, Marble Hill, which was long the residence of General and Lady Alice Peel, is also to be
sold. It is a fine house, with very extensive and
well-wooded grounds, on the bank of the Thames.
Marble Hill was built by George II. for Lady Suffolk
(a friend and correspondent of "Strawberry" Horace),
and afterward it was inhabited for many years by Mrs.
Fitzherbert, and is believed to have been the scene of
her marriage with the Prince of Wales, afterward

George IV. General Peel's predecessor at Milli was Lord Wellesley.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is a small periodical devoted to Volaput, published at Amoy, China. This makes fifteen of that

class of papers.

The season of the year is rapidly approaching when no man can hope to be considered a consistent Christian unless he goes to the parish social and exchanges a half-dollar for 10 cents' worth of mildewed strawberries.—(Boston Transcript. A Florida man objects to the appointment of . Judge in his State, because at the time of his appointment the said Judge had been in this country less than

six months and is now a British subject. Under our present Administration he shouldn't let a little thing like that trouble him. "We had an entertainment out our way

"We had an entertainment out our way last evening. It was pretty good, only there was a man who
read a poem, and he read it so outrageously that nobody could understand what it was all about."
"Couldn't understand what it was all about."
"Couldn't understand what it was all about."
The way is a way to be a way the standard of the standard what it was all about. The standard what it was all about. The standard was a way the standard was a way to be standard with the standard way.

"We had an entertainment out out way last even."

"Couldn't was pretty good, only the was all about."
"Couldn't was pretty good, only the way last even."

"Couldn't was pretty good, only there was a man who
can be supported by the standard way.

"We had an entertainment out out way last even."

"Couldn't was pretty good, only there was a man who
can be supported by the standard was all about."

"Couldn't understand what it was all about."

"Couldn't understand what it was all about."

"Couldn't understand what it was all about."

"How I should have been professor Dells Harte, the distinguished elecutionist. How I should have been there?"

"Couldn't understand what it was all about." An enthusiastic Southern reader writes that The

Tribune is a desirable guide for the present and fut life of himself and his people.

life of himself and his people.

Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Sitting Bull-ave., will please accept our thanks for an old-fashioned pumpkin pie sens in the other evening. It tickled our palate immensely, and we went to bed the better Christian for her act of kindness.

By the way, the doctor is working up a large practice in this neighborhood, and is having wonderful luck in saving patients. His charges are moderate, his medicines agreeable to the taste, and he never presents a bill until six months after the patient is able to lift 200 pounds. We bank on Doo Jones in preference to all others.—(Arizona Howler.)

More letters to the square mile have been written

to The Tribune asking the definition of a Mugwump than upon any other subject. It is a problem upon which solutions have been attempted from diagrams, integral calculus, algebraical formulas, etc. Marshall Wilder says that a Mugwamp is one who goe through life making faces at everybody. And he is about right, too.

Thurman was born on November 13, 1813, and there are thirteen letters in Allen G. Thurman. Thirteen is an unlucky number, and if it doesn't prove so for the Democracy next November, it will for American industry.—(Norristown Herald.

A correspondent of "The London Globe" recently gave a sketch of Archdeacon Mackay Smith, of this city, as entitled to a place in his gallery of "Representative Americans." He seemed to be surprised that the Archdeacon speaks with "an entire absence of the twang so common to Americans."

If the Democracy continues to hug this bandanna idea, it may find that it has been nursing a wiper in its bosom.—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

Boston purists are wrathy over the advent of a new word, "soloistic." Next thing, shall have "choroistic," and "duoistic." Next thing, they say, we

The Eternal Fitness of Things.—Great Revivalist—Yes, sir, the time has come to rise against impending dangers. Who knows at what moment the Pope may remove from Italy to the United States, sir, who—Ordinary Citizen—Nonsense, utier nonsense. Is there not, even to you, something grand, inspiring, commanding in the once mighty and historic title, "The Pope of Rome?"

"Well, yes, but—"

"Who would care for the 'Pope of Kalamazoo?"—(Omaha World.

Elder Evans, who is eighty years of age, says that he will live ten years longer, during which time he expects to see his theories realized—namely, State ownership of land, the holding of public office by celibates alone, equal suffrage, and the ownership and education of children by the State. The Elder's bump" of hope is pretty large. VILLANELLE.

Sprung from a sword-sheath fit for Mars, Sharp and straight, of a gay glad green, My jonquil lifts its yellow stars. Barter, would I, for the dross of the Czars,
These golden flowers and buds fifteen
Sprung from a sword-sheath fit for Mars! Bartet, would you, these scimitars.

Among which lit by their light so keen
My jonquil lifts its yellow stars? No: For the breast may break its bars.

The heart its shell at sight of the sheen sprung from a sword-sheath fit for Mars, Miles away from the mad earth's jars,
Beneath its leafy and shining screen,
My jonquil lifts its yellow stars. And I, self-seathed with mortal scars,

I weep when I see in its radiant mice.

Sprung from a sword-sheath fit for Mags,
My jonquil lifts its yellow stars!

—(Toronto Week.

DOINGS OF MUSICIANS.

Of New-York musicians, Mr. Van der Stucken and Mr. Henry Holden Huss will be represented on the programmes of the American concerts to be given in Chicago under the auspices of the Music Teachers' National Association. Mr. G. W. Chadwick, of Boston, will be represented by a symphony in B-flat, which has been published in score by Arthur P. Schmidt & Co., of Boston, in a style which reflects the highest credit on that firm. The symphony is Mr. Chadwick's second and his twenty-first numbered work. Mr. Maas, of Boston, will bring forward a concerto for violin, Johann Beck, of Cieveland, a composition for grand orchestra, and Frederic Grant Gleason, of Chicago, a cautata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra.

Verily the American movement grows apace, and must needs prosper with the encouragement which comes from such conductors as Thomas, Van der Stucken, Gericke and Scidl, and such liberality and enterprise as Schmidt & Co. evince in publishing Chadwick's symphony. Mr. Seidl has announced his letermination to give the American writers a generous share of the Brighton Beach programmes and a "psychic study," entitled "Hamlet," by H. W. Nicholl, "psychic study," entitled "Hamlet," by H. W. Nicholl, will be performed at an early date. The same composer has recently published through Bote and Bock in Berlin and Schuberth & Co., here a set of twelve planoforte pieces which he calls "Sentiments poetiques," They are dedicated to Carl Reinecke. From the Newhall & Evans Music Company, Cincinnati, come two concert pieces for the organ by Clarence Eddy—an easy and effective arrangement of the Pilgrim's chorus from "Tannhauser" and a fantasia on themes from "Faust."

In a recent catalogue of imported novelties issued

In a recent catalogue of imported novelties issued by Schirmer, three Americans who find their publishers abroad figure. They are Arthur Bird, E. A. McDowell and Louis Maas. The latter has published the planoforte concerto in C minor which has been heard here. Mr. Schirmer has himself published a planoforte concerto in E minor by Max Vogrich. In his way Samuel P. Warren is also helping the

American movement. At his one hundred and twentyninth organ recital in Grace Church last Thursday, he played an organ sonata by W. H. Dayas and concert last of Mr. Warren's recitals for this season will occur

next Thursday.

Harper & Brothers are about to publish forty-six hymns and tunes, composed and adapted by George William Warren, and used in St. Thomas's Church, this city. The late Dr. Morgan wrote an introductory note for the publication.

Mr. Stanton's agreement with Dr. Von Bulow for an American tour beginning next April contemplates six-teen planoforte recitals, which will be confined to two or three Eastern cities. Mr. Stanton would win the gratitude of New-York music-lovers if he would arrange to have the distinguished visitor conduct at least one of the symphony society's concerts next season. The latter ought to be willing, if for no other reason, to free hunself from the responsibility for the strange symphonic readings to which the society's patrons were forced to listen last winter.

Mr. Otto Sutro, president of the Oratorio Society of Baltimore, in his annual report on the last season, pre-sents a sorrowful view of the condition of musical affairs in that city. It appears that the concerts last season resulted is a loss to the society of \$630.72. Mr. Sutro has come to the conclusion " that the vast majority of the people of Baltimore care nothing for the higher and better grade of music." Keen is the manner in which he marshals some of the evidences in favor of his proposition:

In justification of this assertion, it is only necessary to point to the miserable attendance at the concert given last week by that splendid organization, the flooton symphony Orchestra, under the masterly lead of Mr. Gericke. The audience was so small that the management cancelled the date for the second concert, refunded the money to the few who had purchased tickets, and returned to Boston, where, as well as in other cities, they had packed houses the entire winter. The Peabody concerts have never paid expenses, the annual defeit amounting to several thousand dollars. The Philharmonic concerts have not been profitable, and were it not for the fact that the members of the Orchestra themselves assumed all risks, and received no guaranteed pay for their services, they could not have continued as leng as they have. It is a well-known fact that Theodore Thomas, with his marchless orchestra, has not been in Baltimore since the Oratorio Society met with such a disastrous failure at its last Musical Festival in May, 18-55. Nor has he the slightest intention of coming here very soon; but he does pass through Baltimore to Washington and Richmond, where he gives concerts to large, appreciative and paying audiences. Just think of Richmond, and even Petersburg, where a most successful musical festival has just been held, placing Baltimore, with all its boasted refinement of taste, in a subordinate position! In justification of this assertion, it is only necessary

New-York's showing for last season was not much better than this, which fact may serve to console Mr. Sutro somewhat. The Philharmonic Society made money, but the symphony Society came out \$2,000 in arrears. Including Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$500, the Oratorio Society's balance was on the sunshing side of the ledger, but Mr. Thomas made losses variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. American concerts under Mr. Van der Stucken's direc-tion in Chickering Hall were financially a dreadful Josef Hofmann's manager and the co fiasco.